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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 206 Fourth avenue. BT. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

It is asserted that if the Hepburn bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States government becomes a law a most important innations may not consent to such entire control as government ownership involves.

The sixty fourth-class postmasters in Carroll county, Maryland, who have lost their business by the introduction of the rural delivery service have prepared a protest, in which many of the patrons unite tice of a meeting of postmas ne county in this State to consider their own interests. Is this movement in the same direction?

The decline in the stocks of the Amer-Ican Sugar Refining Company the past few days is due to the statement of the president at the annual meeting of the stockholders that there is not yet the slightest indication of a peaceful settlement of th war between the trust and the independent companies, which makes the future divi dend rate uncertain. This means that th monopoly of the famous Sugar Trust n longer exists.

It is generally admitted that Indiana has the most complete common school system of any of the States, Massachusetts no excepted. This system is largely the result of the experience and wisdom of educators who are now living in the State. Such be ing the case it will appear to many that the alleged decision of the Indianapolis School Board, to refuse to consider th applications of all Indiana educators for the position of city superintendent is a wise one, particularly when it is based upon an entirely fictitious assumption of hostility between what are known as th State and the denominational colleges and ligher institutions of learning in Indiana

General Buller's dispatch that he had occupied the south bank of the Tugela river may have caused some confusion in the minds of those who thought he had been on the south bank of that river since his repulse by the Boers several weeks ago. His former position was south of the Little Tugela, while the one last occupied is on the south pank of the main river, some distance west and north of his former position. This brings him a few miles nearer to Ladysmith and indicates a movement to turn the Boers' right flank. The London Times of yesterday, commenting on the movement, says: "The absence of accurate maps of the region in which our troops are now moving is an extraordinary example of the carelessness of our preparations for war." So it is, and all the more because the Boers know the country with-

out maps.

The estimate made by Mr. Roberts, direcfor of the mint, of the world's output of gold for 1900 approximates the estimates of foreign experts. Mr. Roberts thinks the output, even if the war in Africa continues, will be at least \$299,000,000, while German estimates place it at \$305,000,000. This would exceed by considerably more than \$100,000,000 the average production of gold and silver combined in the years between 1866 and 1870, before the so-called demonetization of silver. Statistics show that within the last twenty-eight years the world's production of gold has been equal to two-thirds of the production of nearly four centuries preceding. In view of this greatly increased output and the apparently exhaustless deposits the alarming predictions of the in sufficiency of gold, of the appreciation its value and corresponding decrease other values must be consigned to the lumber room of bimetallist arguments Nature abhors a vacuum, and she is evi dently prepared to do her part toward pre venting a failure of the gold supply.

Inasmuch as the Art Association was detown, it might as well have taken the Fairbank-Kissel ground as to have stopped half way. The Talbott property is a good location in its way, but if the association is coking after space and picturesqueness, as ems to be the case, the first named location would better meet the requirements. There is no doubt that general public pinion has favored a downtown building. but since the matter has been decided otherwise, discussion need no longer go on. The fact remains, however, that an art useum away from the crowded center is artists and their friends-is, in fact, a clubhouse, rather than a place which the public visits familiarly. How nany Indianapolis visitors to Cincinnatieven though they are art lovers-make it a int to go to the Art Museum out on the urn from New York without having vistied the museum at Central Park, because cases, it is true, but the effort to get there | to be a star has little opportunity under

not sufficiently developed in any community to lead the multitude out of its way to gratify it.

GERMANY'S PROMINENCE.

During the past week a newspaper printed a cartoon showing that Germany holds the balance of power in the continent of Europe. If it had included all Europe on one side or the other of its ..... 260 teeter board, with Germany in the center, the cartoon would not be far from 5 cts | the truth. More than any other government in Europe Germany, by its power \$1.00 | and position, has influence in relation to peace or war in that continent. If it were a question of war, Germany could scarcely be neutral, and when it should take sides the opposing interests would seek a peaceful solution of the controversy. William is often called "the war lord" because he is prepared for war and attends to the keeping up of a large army with the best organization in the world. At the present time he is for peace, and his neutral attitude in regard to the war in the Transvaal may hold in check other governments that might take part. And, speaking of the Emperor, it may be said that his course has been such the past two or three years that those who give intelligent attention to the world's politics no longer ridicule him for his eccentricities. Aside from his devotion to the absurd doctrine that the king is God's agent and can do no wrong, he is a most sagacious statesman in all that affects the interests of Germany. It is a quite general opinion that if what

is somewhat vaguely called the Anglo-Saxon influence does not dominate the world at large Russia will do so. Those who urge an Anglo-Saxon alliance usually present its civilization against what they depict as the semi-barbarism of Russia There does not seem to be any such alternative. Russia holds vast domain and the Czar dominates more people in a solid mass than any other ruler. It has vast but an inadequate navy. Russia not prepared for war. If it were prepared for war and were anxious for it, it would not have called the world's governments to consider the Czar's proposition in favor of disarmament. With the mustering o its armies Russia has accumulated a considerable amount of gold for war puroses, but that amount would not last long in a war between great nations. Not long ago Russia's agents were in the money centers seeking a loan, ostensibly to complete its trans-siberian Railway. The masses of Russia are now taxed to destitution; consequently, if it should engage in a really serious struggle it would be compelled to rely upon its credit, which, in all probability, would fail.

It has been predicted upon vague re ports that Russia would seize the pres predicament of Great Britain attack the British Indian frontier. This Russia cannot do until the completion of its trans-siberian Railway, which cannot be completed for two or three years. Then it may be too late for Russia to send its troops abroad. A struggle for the conquest of India would be a naval war very largely. If Great Britain is suffering disaster the land in South Africa it is yet the mistress of the seas. It is a possibility that Russia may conclude that it is a favorable opportunity for it to punish Japan for its impertinence in calling it to halt in its designs upon the Corean peninsula, but, in this, Russia will consider the chance of Japan and Great Britain being allies, in which event the navies of the two nations would strip the Czar of his ports and prestige in the Pacific. As all these contingencies are involved, it is probable that Russia will hesitate about seizing Herat, as has been proclaimed What Russia might do if it were a wealthy empire, with unlimited revenue, is one thing, and what, as a borrowing government in time of peace, it dare do, is different proposition. With the controlling influence of Germany in the affairs of continental Europe, Russia should not be considered as a menace to the civilized world as a dominating power.

# THE THEATRICAL SYNDICATE.

With all that has been said first and las

about the theatrical syndicate, a good

many people more or less interested in stage affairs do not quite understand its character and methods. For the benefit of such Norman Hapgood, the dramatic critic, tells in the new International Monthly the story of the organization. It is rather a curious narrative. When the scheme was being formed it was violently opposed by a dozen or more leading actors, of whom Nat Goodwin, Francis Wilson and Richard Mansfield were the leaders. These men announced that they would not play in syndicate houses; they made speeches before the curtain; they had themselves interviewed, and at every opportunity declared their undying enmity to the trust. Then they be gan to weaken; Goodwin laid down hi arms first and entered into a contract with the organization; Wilson was offered \$50, 000 for a half interest in his business by member of one of the firms composing the trust and accepted the offer. Mr. Mansfield reconsidered his position and accepted syndicate terms. Of the original opponents of the trust Mrs. Fiske stands alone, having refused all overtures and resisted all pressure. The others succumbed for financial reasons. They could not secure first-class theaters in which to produce their own plays; in some cities even sec ond-class houses were not obtainable. In fact, as Mr. Hapgood says, "most of the trouble between actors and the syndicate has been over terms, and, in most cases when the players who talked most about intelligence and freedom were offered more money, they became silent." With a reasonable certainty of regular employment many actors are even willing to accept lower rates of compensation. To the theaters in the organization this advantage is assured, namely: a full season, usually thirty weeks of "attractions." They take sires, on the dates which it desires, but, on the other hand, they receive an unbroken considered, is not the syndicate control betdoes it deserve the praise given it by its

American actor to become a star is to serve faithfully in the Frohman ranks until he is widely enough known to head a company; and this is a poor way, because he cannot then have a repertory, but at best one part a year. Where is the sense in a repertory, when more money can be taken in by one play, at far less expense? The same principle is at work in the selection of plays. this powerful association, he says, to prevent the growth of the American drama. only dramas already tested abroad, or the work of playwrights already established. Nevertheless, the syndicate managers do is still fresh in the memory of readers of not reproduce great plays from abroad, as those of Sudermann, Hauptman or Ibsen, nor encourage anything in the serious line from established American playwrights. The reason for this, Mr. Hapgood intimates, is that they are themselves too lacking in culture and taste to appreciate the higher drama. Only actor-managers, like the late Mr. Daly and like Mrs. Fiske, encourage untried talent.

fall to pieces of its own weight within few years, but that, until it does, or unless it does, there is only one way open for the improvement of the dramatic situation. That is the establishment of theaters owned by cultivated people, open to worthy productions and provided with the nucleus of a company with a repertory. Through this means a higher standard of taste would be formed and the prestige of the commercial element now in control be

modern life that the problem of making it at once a means of entertainment and of inspiration is one that must necessarily be lectual and moral leaders of society. As mentally, than since the presidential bee much interest should be taken in securing for the youth of the day good comedy and years ago. His backyard gambols hardgreat drama as in providing clean, high ened the muscles, tightened the derma by grade literature. It is a theater-going age, and the stage should be brought to its highest possibilities.

AN OLD CONTROVERSY RECALLED. In an article in McClure's Magazine, ex-Secretary Boutwell reopens the Blaine Conkling controversy. So far as these two brilliant antagonists are concerned. Mr Boutwell throws no new light on the affair. It arose in a debate in which M Blaine, while not in the right on the main issue, defended a friend. In the clash Mr. Blaine wounded the pride of Mr. Conkling In his early days in Congress Mr. Blaine had many verbal contentions, which were adjusted because he was conciliatory and would go more than half way, but Mr Conkling refused to be conciliated. The general drift of the article of Mr. Boutwell is rather more favorable to Mr. Conkling than to Mr. Blaine, but he makes tw points affecting General Garfield which are novel, not to say startling. The first of these is that when Mr. Conkling went to Mentor early in October, 1880, after th setback in Maine in September made th defeat of General Garfield probable, Mr Conkling would not see Garfield alone for a moment, so that there could be no sub sequent charge that a bargain was made by which Mr. Conkling should have the patronage of New York for his active par ticipation in the campaign. As a matter of fact, the charge of a bargain was made and persisted in by Mr. Conkling's friends, but not by the senator himself, who was above denying such an imputation upon his party loyalty. There was no such bar-

The second novel statement of Mr. Boutwell is much more important. It has been given out, and is generally believed, that Mr. Blaine as secretary of state was re sponsible for the appointment of Mr. Rob ertson as collector of New York, Mr. Conkling's enemy, after President Garfield given Mr. Conkling assurance that one of his faction should be appointed Mr. Boutwell asserts that this was no the case. President Garfield had decided to appoint a man satisfactory to Mr. Conkling. When those New Yorkers who helped to nominate General Garfield this determination they sent him scores of telegrams and letters charging hir with sacrificing his friends. While he was wrought up with these charges of the betrayal and sacrifice of his friends, Pres ident Garfield, on the spur of the moment sent the name of Mr. Robertson to th Senate. Mr. Boutwell declares that when Secretary Blaine heard of the action of the President he was astounded and turned pale, as he believed that it had been settled that Mr. Conkling's man would be nominated. Governor Boutwell avers with the utmost positiveness that Mr. Blaine had nothing to do with the nomination of Mr. Robertson, and that in no sense was he responsible for the act which led Mr Conkling to resign and use his influence in 1884 to defeat Mr. Blaine. To his personal friends Mr. Blaine said he was no responsible for Mr. Robertson's nomination, but after General Garfield's death he could not possibly controvert the very general conviction that he was responsi-

This action had a disastrous effect upon the Republican party-sending Mr. Conkling into a half voluntary political exile embittering his life, and causing the de feat of Mr. Blaine in 1884, with all of its personal consequences to him, from which he never recovered. It is now a matter of moderate interest, but in the interest of truth in history and of justice to General Garfield and Mr. Blaine, the real facts should be ascertained regarding this most unfortunate incident. Are there others who have any positive information upon

RECREATION A MARVELOUS CURE. The modern doctor does not depend on medicine alone to effect cures. In some cases he prescribes recreation, a change of scene or anything that will arouse his patient from a lethargic state. He bears in mind the old saw, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The patient may overexertion of the brain, the stomach, or, perhaps, the tongue, as occasionally happens with campaign orators and senators who attempt to talk a bill to death. In any of these cases a few days spent in resting fishing or hunting will sometimes accomplish wonders in physical rejuvenation and may even work mental reforms. Take, for instance, Col. W. J. Bryan. He is an example of what a change of scene, coupl with recreation, may do. The colonel alily great, and the taste for art is the combination system. "Almost the only most wore himself out last fall talking

way to-day," says Mr. Hapgood, "for an | from special trains in vain effort to induce all Kentucky Democrats to gulp the oily Goebel. Then he crossed into Ohio and worked until the vocal chords became strained in an attempt to convince Buckeye mossbacks it was their duty to put a millionaire in the gubernatorial chair, notwithstanding he had several times warned them to beware the rich and plutocratic. Next he made a tour of his own State and Nothing does more than the existence of broke down under the strain. Doctors ad-

Soon afterwards it was announced the Charles Frohman, who almost alone sup- colonel would winter in Texas. An adplies it with plays, avoids risk by accepting | mirer provided him with a house, and before long he was installed at the home of ex-Governor Hogg. What happened there the daily press. The genial, three-hundredpound Mr. Hogg proved to be a good host and a regenerative tonic for the enervated Nebraskan. The breezy Texan planned almost a "midway plaisance" round of entertainments and gambols for his guest. First there was a reception in the legislative halls of the Lone Star State; then a quest for wild ducks, geese and brant; next a pot shot at a bunch of hogs, which the colonel This critic thinks the theatrical trust will | was led to believe were peccaries, and later a thrilling hunt for a panther, which was described as a real "painter," but which proved to be merely a tame puss of the felis leopardus family. Between these excursions the colonel and his host gamboled in the back yard-frisked and frolicked like boys, if the chroniclers have stated the truth. Such innocent but athletic games as leap-frog. "skinning the cat" and walking on stilts were tried with more or less success and sometimes corporal damage. Wearying of these pastimes they climbed The theater is so important a part of trees, taught little porkers to walk on the edge of planks, chased ganders about the yard and even attempted to ride ostriches. The result of all this was that Colonel considered sooner or later by the intel- | Bryan became stronger, physically and began buzzing about his cranium a few increasing the flesh, and quickened the action of the blood corpuscles until they gave him a ruddy color instead of the former pallor. His mentality also gained in vigor and clearness to such an extent that hopes are entertained he may recover completely from some of the delusions which have long affected him. Before he went to Texas Mr. Bryan was an ultra anti-imperialist. He returned an ardent expansionist, willing to extend the American eagle's protecting wings over any land, provided he inhabitants have the requisites of citizenship. His contact with the sheep-raising Texans worked another mental change, for he is reported as favoring a protective duty on wool. Perhaps if the colonel can be induced to spend a month among the sound-money Democrats of the "enemy's country" he may be cured of his sixteen-toone vagary. Then, if he will cultivate the virtue of silence and settle down in some quiet college town he may live to a good old age, honored and respected like Grover Cleveland. Recreation is a marvelous remedy, and it should be tried by Messrs.

> Allen and other statesmen of the "yellow" The Clark case, by which is meant the fight which Senator-elect Clark, of Montana, is making for his seat, is likely to ecome a celebrated one. The Senate committee on privileges and elections contains some of the ablest men in the Senate, and the investigation will be very thorough. The charges of bribery are very direct, and, if true, make a flagrant case. Clark is one of the richest men in the country, his income being estimated at \$10,000,000 a year, the result of mining in restments. Pretty much the entire population of Montana seems to be divided into Clark and anti-Clark camps, and every nan on either side is prepared to prove that every one on the other side is a rascal. About one hundred witnesses have been subpoenaed, and the government will pay the transportation of every one of hem from Montana to Washington, with in allowance of \$3 per day for hotel expenses. The Supreme Court of Montana has already disbarred Clark's legal agent on the ground of bribery, but Clark's friends claim that the action was partisan. The sums which Clark is charged with having paid for votes are generally \$10,000 and \$15,000 per vote, but one member of the Legislature is charged with having reeived \$50,000. The examination of witnesses may occupy several weeks, and the case is likely to become very tiresome.

Lentz, Sulzer, Altgeld, Boutwell, Pettigrew,

Why is it that Supervising Architect Tayor insists upon thrusting his plans for the new postoffice upon the Indianapolis public whether or no? Senator Fairbanks has demanded that unofficial architects shall have the privilege of competition, but who among them will be so foolish as to undertake the making of plans while Taylor's purpose to force the acceptance of his drawings is so bylous? It may be that his plans will be satisfactory and the best that can be obtained, but if there is to be competition he should enter it on an equal footing with other architects and not be allowed to exhibit his plans in advance, or to seek an advantage in any way. Moreover, the exhibition of the drawings in order to secure an opinion from the public is not a proper proceeding in any case. Only experts can udge of the merits of architectural drawings; in this case the experts must be rchitects and men familiar with the needs of courts, postoffice and other offices to be accommodated in the structure. Architect Taylor's impetuosity should be restrained.

Editor Buckley, of the Christian Advocate, finds it necessary to warn his readers against a wicked evangelist, who is going up and down among the Methodist brethren-and sisters-seeking whom he may devour. After describing the man the editor feelingly remarks: "It is a thankless task to expose wolves in sheep's clothing. Se many persons have an idea that they can tell from a man's tone and manner, his tears and upward glancings of his eye, that he is a child of God. The most infamous hypocrites that we have known have some of them furnished almost indubitable evidence, judged by such uncertain standards as those, that they were dwelling in the secret place of the Most High." It seems from this that the editor of a religious paper has troubles all his own; the particular kind of rascal above described is not often encountered by editors of the sinful ecular press. His field is elsewhere

Henry James is at his best in his "appre-

ters, in the North American Review. It is a fine bit of literature, and those who have read the letters will enjoy it, and those who read this essay first will determine to possess themselves of the Stevenson volumes forthwith.

The Portland Oregonian celebrates itself and its State in an illustrated annual of much pictorial magnificence. Oregon quite a State, judged by these pictures and statistics accompanying, and the Oregon- | for perpetual keeping. ian does it credit.

A muscular crank walked into the Atlanta Constitution office the other day and proceeded to pull Poet Frank L. Stanton's hair with great violence. It is supposed that he wanted to head him off from writing any more poetry.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Savage Revenge. If I could catch the weather man-(for obvious reasons)-I'd make him parse-day in, day out-old "Thomson's Seasons."

Not an All-Night Contract. If we sat down at set of sun To count the good deeds we have done,

The chances are-I dare to say-We wouldn't oversleep next day.

The Mask.

Though man hath found all joy a cheat,

Yet should he prize life's dear deceit; Still let him smile and say 'tis fair, Lest others drink of his despair. Similar, but Superior.

### "What is a phenomenal egotist?"

"A phenomenal egotist? Why, he is egotist who can make other egotists listen to him when he has something valuable to

### An Affront to England.

"Mrs. Chic has recalled her invitation for a Dutch supper." "Somebody sick?" "No; she happened to think it might look

as if she were backing up the Boers." The Philippines Speech Engenders

Anxiety. "I'm getting scared about impending re-

ponsibilities. "What do you mean?"

"Why, things look as if Indiana were geting to be the common-sense center of the United States."

Footnotes. True merit makes no noise; but that is

ot a sign it doesn't enjoy noise. Statesmanship is getting what you want without letting the public know how you

The small boy who has no shoes in summer always manages to have skates

Asking questions is folly; by standing around long enough we hear all the facts

The worst trouble with a new life is that we are expected to lead it with the sam A reputation for being capable is far

more disastrous to peace than a reputation for being incapable. After Christmas is off her mind the aver-

age woman secretly begins worrying about spring house-cleaning.

Many a woman is a society leader whose husband doesn't know the difference be tween a dinner bodice and a shirt waist.

## LITERARY NOTES.

James L. Whitney, the new head of the Public Library, speaks fluently German, Spanish, Italian and modern Greek. "The Ticknor Catalogue of Spanish Literature" is one of his best known biographical works

Jerome K. Jerome takes his vacations farm, where he becomes one of the day laborers. He has studied agriculture both from a theoretical and practical point of view, and expects to establish a model farm of his own next summer.

Charles Dickens once attempted to keep a diary, which attempt did not, however, meet with the success attained by Samuel Pepys. The diary was begun on New Year's day, 1838, but was abruptly discontinued on the 15th of January following. with the entry: "Here ends this brief attempt at a diary. I grow sad at the checking off of days, and can't do it. Keepers of diaries, like poets, must be born, no

Mr. W. D. Howells has returned to New York after a lecture tour of six weeks. He lectured nearly every night, on each appearance to a large audience, and even in so brief a time he traveled many hundreds of miles. It is doubtful if Mr. Howells will repeat the tour, as he finds the work extremely exhausting. He will continue to lecture, occasionally, however, in the neighborhood of New York. At present he is working on a series of short stories dealing with psychological themes.

Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, has lately read, in New York, a paper on "Literature as a Profession." He defined the "profession of literature" as "the calling of those who live by the communication of ideas and emotions by means of books." Chiefly, nowadays, we should say "emotions," as the proportion "ideas" is small. A vast difference, he insisted, existed between a "man of letters" and a "journalist," notwithstanding the phenomenon that journalism often gets itself bound up into books. Journalism is done for the day, urged the speaker, literature for perpetuity. Professor Matthews bore testimony to the generally ecognized fact that few men of letters receive enough from their profession to live upon. Not two dozen men in this country followed literature alone, he affirmed, and hardly a score were to be ound in England, a limitation, however, that is probably too narrow. Boston has a new "Authors' Club." The

membership is to be limited to one hundred, and the conditions are that the would-be members shall have written something worthy to be called literature. The object is to have a good, social time, and to become acquainted over the tea-Its first dinner was on Twelfth Night, with Julia Ward Howe presiding It begins with forty members-are there forty, to say nothing of one hundred writers in Boston who have produced real iterature?-among whom are Mr. Butter-Mr. Herbert Ward, Charles Follen Robert Grant, Mr. Crowbridge, Mrs. Grace Le Upham, Miss Laura E. Richards, ors Grosvenor and Todd, of Amherst, President Hazard and Professors Coman. Sates and Scudder, of Wellesley, Mr. Oscar av Adams and Mr. Bliss Perry, but not Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, who has aken a vow and joins no clubs.

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. William Waldorf Astor's contributions to

England's war fund and hospital fund now amount to \$60,000. E. L. Godkin, former editor of the New York Evening Post, says he formed his style by a careful perusal of the speeches of William H. Seward.

The Khedive of Egypt receives a salary of \$500,000 a year and has also a large private fortune invested in productive farms and cotton plantations in the Nile delta. A very valuable book is a Hebrew Bible in the Vatican. In 1512 the Hebrews tried to buy it of Pope Julius II for its weight in gold. It is so large and heavy that two men can hardly lift it, and it would have

H. M. Moore, the president of the trusees of Northfield (Mass.) Seminary, says hat not one dollar received from the hy ooks has ever been used by M on's Let- or Mr. Sankey for their own

but, on the contrary, every dollar received from the hymn book fund has been used to defray expenses of Mr. Moody's schools materially helping in the \$50,000 necessary to be raised annually for their current ex-

The stand of colors won by Colonel Elmer E. Elsworth's United States Zouave Cadets in competition in Chicago in 1859, and the next year on an extensive tour in the United States and Canada, has been intrusted by the surviving members of the company to the Chicago Historical Society

A rumor that the owners of the New York Evening Post have determined on a radical change in the editorial policy of the paper is based on the fact that the retirement of Mr. Godkin, who was editor, has already been followed by the retirement of Joseph E. Bishop, who succeeded Mr. God-kin, and who had the same ideas and meth-

Two students arrived at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., a few days ago who had walked there from their home in South Carolina, a distance of 500 miles. They are now at Tuskegee learning trades in connection with their academic training. One wants to be a carpenter and the other a

"The portfolio of the navy," said Secretary Long the other day, "entails some hard work, but for my part I have never known such hard work as I went through with as a teacher, when for two years I was connected with the Westford Academy in Massachusetts. Since those days I have always had the greatest sympathy with and the highest admiration for the successful instructor of youth.'

The day of Lord Roberts's embarkation for South Africa was the anniversary of one of his greatest victories. Twenty years before, on Dec. 23, 1879, he met and repulsed the great Afghan attack on the lines of Sherpur, at Cabul, and, following up his success with a vigorous counter-attack, broke up the Afghan army and set his own force to keep their Christmas outside the the besiegers.

Mr. Moody was strongly opposed to faith healers. Not long ago in Chicago he said: "God heals through doctors and through medicines. Do not be carried away through ravings of fanaticism. We have a new ism' in America about every year-beware of the 'isms'! What would I do if I fell sick? Get the best doctor in Chicago, trust to him and trust to the Lord to work through him. The doctors have done wondiseases that once slew all they touched and the doctors, if God helps them, will yet find a way to stop the ravages of other

> Uncle gave a pretty toy Piano to little Daisy: And little Daisy, in her joy, Is driving the family crazy. -Chicago Tribune.

terrors."

Mary had a little lamb. Whose legs to Wall street took him There he was so badly shorn That Mary up and shook him -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION The man who always succeeds is

artist in selection.-The Colossus. Those who have a great love of power and little scope for it must necessarily exercise it in trivial matters.-Red Pottage.

"Is marriage such a very certain good?" he asked. "It isn't all that it might be. said she, "but it's all there is."-Their Silver Wedding Journey. The better a woman is-it has struck methe more she enjoys, in a quiet way, some

If the world had been going the way that people over fifty have always thought t was going, it would have gone to smash n the time of the anthropoidal apes.-Their Silver Wedding Journey.

The Awkward Age.

Not being herself married, she did no know to what extent the weakest woman can attain certain ends by concentrating her energies on one point instead of wasting them on many.-The Colossus.

People talk about the conscience, but seems to me one must bring it up to a certain point and leave it there. your conscienence alone if you're nice to he second housemaid.—The Awkward Age. The curiously composite American contains a strong element of omantic. In its most mercantile forms s attracted by the dramatic; when it hails from the wilds it is drawn as a child is drawn by color and light.-The De Wil-

loughby Claim. Why cry over things that are done? Why do naughty things at all, if you are going to repent afterward? Nobody is naughty unless they like being naughty, and nobody ever repents unless they are afraid they are going to be found out.-Elizabeth, in Her German Garden.

# The Rev. F. E. Dewhurst.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The acceptance of a pastorate in Chi cago by the Rev. F. E. Dewhurst, of Plymouth Church, removes from Indian apolis a man who will leave the community poorer by his going. This for several reasons, but one reason in particular I wish to

There are many ways in which men lapse from their integrity, some of them so fine and hidden that a lax conscience hardly notes them. Among such derelictions not the least common is the loose valuation put by pulpit speakers upon their utterances-the putting of perfunctory thoughts upon the market without nice regard to real thought as it grows and changes. The preacher with his "barrel" of stale sermons has long since become ; subject for jests, but little, so far, has been

said about the ethics of the question. The quality of rigid honesty, of a perfect sincerity, shown by Mr. Dewhurst throughout his seven years' service here is a thing that should not escape notice and appreciation. His whole mode and theory has been radically different from that of "the man with the barrel." To quote him as. substance, he would express himself to the present writer: "I find always, in referring to a sermon of the past, that since its writing my angle of vision has more or les shifted-it does not accurately represent me at the present; hence old sermons are practically useless to me."

It is this guarding as something sacred one's conscientious opinion in its every stage of growth that makes all the value of a man who aims to stand for truth. It s as much a matter of honesty as the things that the statute law takes cognizance of; and, I repeat, the quality is so rare that it should not pass unnoticed when it oes exist. And it is by virtue of it that Mr. Dewhurst, in a long series of sermons among the most remarkable preached in this city, has revealed a never-failing fresh ness of thought that has been a matter of comment to the last. In addition, perhaps should be said that Mr. Dewhurst's po sition as a minister in this community been somewhat anomalous, as was that o his predecessor, Mr. McCulloch. His atti tude and that of his church has been es sentially that of the Unitarians in their chasts of the rational element in reigion. This rigid rationalism carried to the spiritual plane, in the nature of things ecomes subtle and abstract, and for that reason many who heard this preacher felt that his addresses were cold and ultrantellectual, but those who were in sym pathy with his thought have found no only unsual pabulum for the mind, but fine fervor born of that feeling which i the final "breath and spirit" of thought and which transcends the merely intel-

In "theology," if it may be so called, My Dewhurst has, from first to last, stood ardently for the broad and comprehensive thought of universal divinity—the divinity the universe in all its parts. and to those who think with him this ha eant much, and whether or not or oses to regard this doc opresents a great and a

ERNST MELAUN, ARTIST

AN INDIANAPOLIS IRON WORKER WHO IS A MASTER OF HIS CRAFT.

Artistic Possiblities of Wrought Iron Newly Recognized-A Recent Re-

Wilhelmina Seegmiller, in Brush and Pen-

vival of the Work.

During the present century, until about thirty years ago, there was almost no work in wrought-iron done, the demand being almost entirely for cast iron. About thirty years ago there was something of a revival, and in the few years since the Columblan Exhibition there has been much more demand for wrought iron than there was in many preceding years. While cast iron has its place, its use and its beauty, it cannot compare with wrought iron. Iron when rolled or beaten has a fibrous texture which it does not possess when cast into ingots; then its malleability and its capacity for welding or uniting at a heat below melting point gives to wrought iron great possibilities. In addition, wrought iron is stamped with the individuality of the art craftsman. It is work at first hand, and portrays as clearly the feeling of the worker as it does the picture or the statue. Lovers of art have bemoaned the extended use of cast iron, claiming that the smiths have become little more than adjusters. However, the cunning of the smith is not entirely a thing of the past. walls they had held so gallantly against A few forges are lighted, the stubborn iron is pliable as silken thread, and workmen bend and twist and weld it as deftly and skillfully as did the workers of the

Renaissance. Indianapolis may well be proud of claiming as a citizen one of these few workers, Mr. Ernst Melaun, of the firm of Melaun & Richards, an art workman unexcelled

In 1856 Ernst Melaun was born at Frieders as their knowledge has grown; they high-school education in Moravia, at dek, in Silesia, Austria. He received his castle and the allegiance paid to the lord of the castle reminding one of feudal After completing his work at came a student at craft school in Vienna, Austria. The Austrian government provides opportunity for its people to become proficient in the various trades, and it was at one of the government schools that Mr. Melaun received a thorough instruction in free-hand drawing and designing, and learned the art of using iron to produce beauty in ornament.

A THOROUGH TRAINING.

When he had acquired the full measure of knowledge that could be imparted at the craft school Mr. Melaun, according to the custom of the times, became a journeyman and took a four years' tour, working in all the cities and towns in northern and southern Germany and Denmark, where anything might be learned in the handling of iron. A few of the cities visited were Sallsburg, Munich, Carlsruhe, Cologne, Hanover, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden and Nuremberg. end of the four years Mr. Melaun had recelved all the training that the country could offer; he had become a skillful designer and a "master workman" in the highest and best sense of the term. fellow's having been rather bad, rather came what was a real trouble to the young dark and desperate about her-for her .-workman, the five years demanded by his country for service in the army. No more esigning, no more portraying of ideals through red-hot iron. The required military service changes the career of many young men, but Mr. Melaun's love for his work was so great that never for a moment did he think of a possibility of changing his life work. At the close of the five years, thinking of military service that would be in the future demanded and of a country that was likely to have a great art development, Mr. Melaun turned his face toward America and reached Chicago in 1883. He then went to Milwaukee and became manager of the Reliance iron and wire works. After another sojourn in Chicago he went to Indianapolis in February of 1898. Mr. Melaun experienced the difficulty comes to almost all in becoming established in a new land. There was the difficulty of bringing his work before the public. Then for some time there was a limited demand for wrought iron, many who were able to purchase not appreciating its superiority over cast iron, and many others desiring great show for little money. Trade conditions never had any effect upon the quality of Mr. Melaun's work. Every piece was always the very best that could be made. His integrity and artistic spirit finally won for him renown, his partnership with Mr. H. R. Richards has broadened his opportunities, and he is known throughout the country as one of the strongest workers in America.

> A visit to the workshops on Shelby street is a delight. In the exhibition room are grilles, screens, chandeliers, candlesticks and numerous other articles, ready to shipped to various places. the shops forges blaze, sparks fly, hammers ring, iron is being bended and twisted and rolled; great sheets of manila paper with designs lie across tables and benches: beautiful leaf and flower forms cut from paper hang on the walls; the busy master passes here and there, now explaining how fashioned, again saying a word of praise, or teaching some young craftsman to work in the spirit and with the patience of the artisan of the "elder days of art," when

Builders wrought with greatest care Each minute and unseen part; For the gods see everywhere.' The specimens show that Mr. Melaun

houghtfully considers the adaptation of naterial to purpose; they also show fine spacing, virility and freedom of design and skillful execution. AMERICA SHOULD EXCEL.

There is surely a great future for the de-

velopment of wrought iron in America;

there should be work done which would far surpass anything attained in the past, In the middle ages there was but a limited use for iron; the greatest opportunity afforded metal workers was in fashioning the details of the cathedrals. Now we have whole city blocks of iron framework. The decoration of buildings has not kept pace with the advancement in construction. There is still too great adherence to the forms of the past. There are a few architects, however, who are teaching great lessons, who recognize that the spirit of the past belongs to us, while it is not necessary for us to use and reuse the forms in which it found embodiment. The conditions of our present civilization and of our own land demand a new architecture. In days of yore it was not necessary for accommodation to be provided in single building for many hundreds of business people, and a business block certainly needs to be of a different style than a temple. Buildings like the Sullivan buildings in Chicago, splendidly adapted to their purpose, and showing frank and fine use of naterials, stand as monuments of creative skill and taste, and give us high hope for

the architecture which is to b Wrought iron will develop with architecture. It certainly jars our sense of the fitness of things to find that apparently solid columns are hollow, that if by chance they are struck they give the sonorous ring of metal. This false use of fron makes in appear as a decidedly inferior material id takes away the claim of a building for truth. If iron columns answer their purpose when hollow and metal may be saved well and good; but there is no necessity for naking them appear other than they are Iron needs painting to prevent corrosion but there is no need of its being veine that we may be deceived into believe to be marble, or sanded to produce the ef-

Mr. Melaun has been trying some experients in coloring grilles, painting them mply to produce beautiful color effects, ought of making iron imitate

When architects become willing to us on with avowed frankness, and when recognize the great possi ron will have on work hitherto not afforded. The new ste rposes sets one